NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DFFROM N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Hunonback-Two BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Richardsu-Serious BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Upper TEN

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE SOLDIER'

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-VRATHER COCK-WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Evek-

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Parchana or Funore.

New York, Thursday, March 15, 1855.

The steamship Pacific, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, after a tedious and difficult passage Her news, although it comprises but little of actual importance, is nevertheless of considerable interest. Ingland had experienced another ministerial "orisis," caused by the abropt withdrawal of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham from the Palmerston cabinet. It appears as we anticipated, that the right honorable becomes could not withstand the furious onslaught made on his official conduct by Sir Charles Napier in his late speech at the London Marision House. After a series of parliamentary explana-mations, the Prime Minister had announced the seconstruction of the cabinet, with the resumption of office by Lord John Russell in the capacity of Becretary for the Colonies. It is so arranged that the duties of his new post will not at present interfere with his new action as Minister Plenipotentlary of Great Britain at the impertant conference about to be held in Vienna. and after a prolonged interview with the Em percy of the French, started direct for Berlin, en route to the Austrian capital. One of the most striking features of these advices is the reported determination of the Emperor Napoleon to visit the Grimes in person, in order, as alleged, to inspect the condition of the French army, reconcile differsaces amongst his generals, and propound a new plan of attack on Sebastopol, (which will involve a considerable change in the present tactics.) said to be formed by himself, after receiving a private repert from General Neil, an eminent officer of engimeers, lately returned to Paris from the Black Sea. Our latest advices on this subject incline to the be-Hef that His Majesty would leave the capital on the 7th of the present month, although both the Austrian and English governments had signified their

From the Crimes we learn that the French engineers had mined very close to the walls of Sebastopol, and that the Russians continued to harass them with severe night sorties. Considerable reinbroements and supplies of provisions had been reseived by the besieged, the weather was becoming more mild, and the condition of the English army was materially improved. General Liorandi, with forty thousand men, had, on the 17th of February, suddenly attacked the newly arrived Turks at E pateria, under the command of Omer Pasha. After an action of some hours the Russians were compelled to retire with five hundred men hors du combat, whilst the Turks lost one hundred and fifty men and had Selim Pasha killed. The British men of-war lying in the harbor protected the Turkish flanks in good style, and sheller Liprandi's soldiers with disasbeens effect. The allied fleets of England and France. interded to operate in the Baitis during the spring, will be on a scale of immense magnitude, Begland alone resolving to send out one hundred ships and about two thousand three hundred guns; whist France pledges herself to farnish one hundred and fifty steam war ships and army transports. In the meantime the Czar has issued a aksse, calling the entire male population of his territories to arms, and from all parts of his kingdom the dir of naval and military preparation resounds. It is said that he has now a force of three hundred thousand men in the Crimes, so that a great, and, perbaps, decisive battle may be looked for, provided the peace negotiations do not proceed satisfactorily at Vienna. The Czar had also seclared war against Sardinia. The London Daily Nees publishes a letter from Mazzini condemning the adhesion of Sardinia to the Western alliance as injurious to the bonor and interests of England.

Great popular distress existed in England, owing high government taxes, and a very severe winter. The discontent was openly manifested in slarming foed riots in Livery ool, which continued for two days, while scenes nearly similar were enacted in London, Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P. for Middlesex the oldest and perhaps most tried and steadfast leader of the living political reformers of England is cead. We regret that want of space prevents us giving to-day an extended biographical sketch, in which the leading points of his varied life are care fally noted.

From Spain we learn that the Cortes had passed a bill of indemnity securing the present ministry from any unpleasant consequences hereafter owing to their action in expelling the Queen mother from the country. Espartero avowed himself as a leader of the revolution, and stated it as his oninion that the act had saved Spain as well as Ousen Isabella. One of the ministry made some remarks on the de parture of Mr. Soulé from Madrid, with a brief allu sion to the relations then existing between her Majesty and the United States, which he looked on as

Mr. Mason, U. S. Minister at Paris, was recover

ing his health sasidly.

As far as cotton was regarded, the news by the Pacific was better than had been anticipated. The makes in this market after the receipt of the news yes terdsy, reached about 1,000 bales, and prices closed at one-eighth of a cent advance over those current in the forenoon of the previous day. Middling Uplands were at 8/c. a 8/c.; do. Florida, 9c.; do. Mo bile, 9ic., and do. New Orleans and Texas, 9ic. Owing to light supplies the market for some weeks pest for flour and grain has been but little acted upon by news from Europe, and the Pacific's news yesterday formed no exception. The market was less active, but prices were unchanged. Old mess pork sold to a fair extent, without further change. New sold in lots at better prices. Beaf sold to a fair extent without change in prices. There was more section offering for shipment to Liverpool, and rated closed at a slight advance, while quotations for provisions, &c., were rather easier.

Capt. Nye, of the steamship Pacific, appeared on Change yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by a large number of merchants, who congratuated him on the safe return of himself and his new saip, after an unusually tempestuous voyage both out and home. The captein said that the Mersey was covered with ice to such an extent as to make it resemble the North river in the midet of our hardest winters. He stated, that from the time he made the east bank of Newfoundland he was unable to take an observation until he made Fire Island light. In the very heavy sea in which the ship was laboring day before yesterday, the force of a wave was such on to carry away the paddle boxes in front, and to east a fine large herring on the guards which he had served for his breakfast. We understand that the Nashville will sail next Wednesday, the 21st, as previously noticed, and that the Pacifit will go into dack, to be overhauled and renovated, myde neces-

She will come out again throroughly repaired, in about seven weeks, ready to take on board all whom she can accommodate, on their way to see the great ion, and will, no doubt, be well filled.

By way of New Orleans we have intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 3/1 instant. Santa Anna had left the capital, but the reports as to his destination were contradictory. It was rumored that he bad gone to give battle to Alvarez, while the official organ stated that he had gone to the baths. The latter is most likely the truth, as of the two

Senta Anna would undoubtedly prefer the baths. News from Havana to the 8th inst. came to hand yesterday by the steamer Orescent City. The filibuster excitement had entirely died out, and the public mind was occupied with the approaching trials of the State prisoners. The Spanish men-of war are carrying out their orders relative to search ing vessels nearing the Cuban coast. The steamer El Dorado, on the 7th inst., when off Cape Autonio, bound to Havans, from Aspinwall, was brought to by a shot from a Spanish frigate. Having overhauled her papers she was allowed to proceed, after being deta ed about one hour. This, we apprehend, is but the beginning of these apnoyances to our commerce. We give elsewhere a communication from Messrs. Sandifer and Norman, the two gentlemen detained at Havana by the police authorities, and who thereby missed their passage to California. The letters of our correspondents, containing the latest news, are also given.

The steamship Canada did not leave Boston for Liverpool vesterday, as advertised, owing to an accident to her mackinery. She will probably leave on Friday.

By a despatch from Washington it will be seen that it was not Senator Stuart, of Michigan, who appeared at Tammany Hall last week in defence of the administration.

The candidates of the Virginia Know Nothings are in the field. The Winchester Convention nominated Stanhope Flournoy for Governor, J. M. H. Beale for Lieutenant Governor, and John M. Patton for Attorney General. They have accepted, and the campaign will now commence in earnest.

The result of the election in New Hampshire on Tuesday, may be summed up thus:-Know Nothing State officers chosen by a majority of between 2,590 and 3,000; three anti-administration Congressmen in place of three staunch supporters; an overwhelming Know Nothing majority in both branches of the Legislature, ensuring the election of two enti-administration United States Senstore in place of Mesers. Williams and Wells, and the utter extinguishment of the Pierce party.

We publish this morning a full report of the testimony taken by the Coroner in the Pools investigation yesterday, together with the latest and most reliable rumors respecting the fugitive Baker; the proceedings before the Railroad Committee of the Councilmen, respecting the propriety of reducing the rates of fare on the city roads; a report of the actions of Almshouse Governors at their regular weekly meeting; and a graphic account of the sayings and doings of the members of the Legislature and their hosts, their trip to the Quarantine, &c., &c. These reports are very interesting and we commend them to the attention of our readers without further remark.

The trial of William Kirsane, for forgery, was continued yesterday in the Court of Se Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence for the prosecution is not yet closed. A full report is crowded out of to day's paper by the very great press of news.

A long and animated discussion took place in the Board of Councilmen last evening, on a resolution introduced by the President, authorizing a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest of Louis Baker, the alleged murderer of Poole, and censuring the police authorities which connived at his cocape. An abstract of the debate is published in another column. The resolution was finally adopted, by a vote of thirty-six to fourteen.

The American Baptist Missionary Union resumed

ts session yesterday. Very little of interest transpired. The charges against certain missionaries in Burmah were considered, but no action had. A question involving the supposed independence of the Baptist denomination was discussed with much carnestness and excited considerable feeling.

The case of the steamer Massachusette, a charge of fillbuster designs on the island of Cuba, was continued in the District Court yesterday. We have a full report of the testimony taken, but are compelled to postpone its publication in consequence of the press of European news.

The News from Europe-Revolutionary Pros-

The news amounts to nothing. That is to say, at Sebastopol, the same want of mind, prevalence of disease, hopelessness of the siege; the French a trifle nearer, to be sure, assailants and defenders cracking at each other with pistols, and more legions arriving to take their place at Cherson; withal, great confidence in both camps in spite of higher and higher and higher remparts around the city, and more and more Cossack pickets haunting the Tchernaya - a confidence baseless and gratuitous, however honorable to the brave hearts in which it reigns. In England, more little peddling cabinet changes. It is hardly worth while to mention the name of the lords who have gone out, or of the lords who have gone in. Those who are curious in such frivolities may be interested in learning that the seceders were said to belong to a party called Peclites, which ceased to exist a few years before Sir Robert Peel's death; that among them were Mr. Gladstone, and Sidney Herbert; the latter not in any way deserving of notice, the former a financier of some skiil, and a bigoted exponent of exploded Church and State absurdities. If this rubbish had been cleared away to make room for sensible working men chosen for their ability, there might be some reason for congratulating Lord Palmerston and the people of England at the change; but it appears that the only cause for their dismissal or resignation was a desire felt or expressed by Lord Palmerston's colleagues to see all the offices of government filled by whigs. Of course, as the government of England is at present administered, there is no difference discernible between the policy of the whigs and that of their opponents; but these noblemen are incurable in their passionate love for routine, and they fancy there ought to be a total change of ministry because the same thing has been done on the like occasion before. Blind, stone blind as they are, they see nothing of the wave that is slowly advancing to sweep them all away together-whigs

and tories, Peelites and Palmerston mea. Yet it comes apace. The telegraph and the newspapers tell us there is a prospect of peace. The statement is false. There can be no peace till the questions involved in and those raised by the war are decided. The merchants want peace, the manufacturers want peace, the starying crowds at London and Liverpool want peace; and want it so badly that they persuade themselves there will be peace. But in England-so long the terror of the sens, and the boasted bulwark of constitutional freedom in Europe; England, whose historians represent her as holding the balance between the continental nations, and impelling or restraining their conflicts by the gigantic power of her money; England, whose sons have filled literature with the boasts-and not empty boasts-of their courage, their perseverance, their undysary after at long a period of uninterrupted service. | ing tenacity; is this England going to make

peace because the folly and ignerance of her Micors have lost an army at Sebastopo? The idea is absurd. With dishonor Great Britain cannot yet retreat: If any think that Russia can make peace, without suffering far more than it is in the pover of the allies at present to inflict, they showld note the opinion of such men as General C'arzanowski, late Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army, and for twenty years a Russian officer of high rank. 'Nothing can be done," says he, "until the prestige of the Emperor has been broken by a series of defeats. Taking Sebastop of and Cronstadt will be good beginnings, but their first effects will be only to irritate. Russia will fight as long as she can stand." Think of this, of the helploss allied army before Sebastopol, and of the eight hundred thousand fresh men Russia has yet to pour forth, and then say whether overteres towards peace can be made by Russia! But whether peace or war, the true, the great

question called into being by this war is unchanged. That question is the struggle for popular rights in Europe. We, on this side the ocean, who have had no throne to subvert, no rooted aristocracy to hew down and cast into the fire, have long and earnestly watched for the day when the men of Europe should rise and demand the same rights as we have asserted for ourselves. When a Kossuth or a Mazzini aroused a fitful insurrection here or there. and made a clamor as though the end were come, and demanded the honors and the sympathy due to the martyr, this journal has denounced the cheat or the blunder, and warned the world not to put faith in those who aimed at making Europe free by the aid of nightly conspiracies or sudden barricades. We knew that no great movement could be accomplished by these rash means or under the guidance of nairbrained enthusiasts. But now that half Europe is in arms, and the great conservative press of England has taken the lead in the revolutionary charge, it seems that the day cannot be far distant when we shall witness some change such as the world has not seen for centuries. Everything conspires for its accomplishment. The Russians prevent a victorious army from returning to keep down the people. The aristocracy offer sufficient resistance to feed the movement, and curb rashness. The good sense of the people warns them to conspire in broad daylight, and say what the spirit moves them to utter in the hearing of all men. Day after day, the curse of an oligarchical government is more deeply felt. It is even an advantage that France should be quiet, and thus no opportunity afforded for the importation of those headlong and suicidal measures which have rendered so many Parisian revolutions fruitless.

There is a wonderful lesson to be learnt from the calm stolidity with with which the British peers debate measures in their House, while the people are breaking into bakers' shops at Liverpool and London, and meetings all over the country are tracing the failure of the late military operations to the effects of aristocratic imbecility. Just so the splendid old gentilshommes of France sneered in their lordly way, and pursued the even tenor of their noble life while the Bastile was falling, and Rouget de l'Ile was writing the "Marsellaise." A few weeks more, says he Times, and it will be too late for Lord Palmerston to mend matters. What good can he do in the few weeks? Can he take Sebastopol, when April and May will pour into it two hundred thousand Russians? Can he send an able General to the Crimea, when the rules of the service restrict his choice to those who are as useless as Lord Raglan? Can he reform the army, when the whole articles of war are framed on the principle that officers shall be gentlemen not soldiers, and the material for a good British staff does not exist? Even if a truce is made at Vienna, will the British people whose blood is up submit any the more readily to a rule whose worthlessness has been so completely proved? No, no. It may be weeks, it may be months before the people rise; but if anything short of bayonets in the streets of London settles the present difficulty, it will be absurd to say that the age of miracles has past.

CUBA AND THE ADMINISTRATION-THE VERY LATEST.—On Saturday last the Cuban policy of the administration, according to the Washington Union, was decidedly pacific, anti-Buchanan, anti-Mason, anti-Soulé, anti-filibustering, innecent and conciliatory-by Sunday, according to the same organ, it had undergone a radical change, falling back upon the war platform of Aix-la-Chapelle as the last and only chance for Cuba and the administration. Since then, one of our Washington correspondents informs us a middle course has been hit upon by Marcy - a compromise policy, in the shape of reciprocity free trade treaty between the United States and Cuba. Brilliant thought; It only requires of Spain to give up her import and export revenues derived from Cuba. She is rich, has a large surplus of ready money, and can, surely, afford us this compromise for the ake of peace. But if she refuses; what then? We are stultified. We give it up. For the present, however, the plan of a reciprocity treaty will answer as well as anything else for Mr. Dodge at Madrid. Should Spain decline free rade, and refuse to sell out, the island being absolutely "necessary to the safety of our cherished Union," we must take it, either with or without the consent of Marcy.

Let us hear from the Union again. We hould like to know the exact Cuban policy of the administration since the New Hampshire election.

THE LEGISLATURE, THE TEN GOVERNORS. AND THEIR DRUNKEN FROLIC .- The closing scene at the reception given the other day by the "Ten Governors" to the members of the Legislature on their annual visit to the city of New York and "the institutions," was a disgraceful and disgusting affair. It will be somewhat astonishing to the people of the interior, who have been for many days in hourly expectation of the passage of the Maine Liquor law, to learn that the Legislature, in a body, dropping the bill and the cause of temperance, have been off to Blackwell's Island on a "glo rious spree." Generous Ten Governors!smiable legislators! hall fellows well met! Two hundred bottles of wine, and brandy and whiskey ad libitum. After this priming-after these Bacchanalian orgics of Sewardism, surely there is a hope for the cause of temperance and morality. This frolic we regard as decidedly ominous of the speedy passage of the Maine Liquor law. It was, perhaps, a parting love feait of our Seward law makers, in honor of free liquor and plenty of it. Our Seward resormers have had their spree. Now let us prepare for short supplies, under the certificate of the doctor.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—MR. PIERCE CUT ADRIFT .- THE SPOILS DEMOCRACY DE-MOLISHED .- The result of the recent election in New Hampshire "crushes out" the spoils democracy in that quarter. It was the Granite State, the Gibraltar, the citadel, the impregnable stronghold of the administration. It was the test question between Mr. President Pierce and the new American party in his own bailiwick, between his spoils democracy and the free electors of the State, between the endorsement and the repudiation of his administration; and it is repudiated root and branch. The reaction is overwhelming-awful-complete. The domestic spoils policy, the foreign policy of our New Hampshire President-Nebraska, Cuba, Koszta, Greytown and Marcy's leather breeches, patch and all, have all been sent to the washerwoman, to be washed, dried, starched and ironed. New Hampshire repudiates in '55 her promising champion of '52. She disowns him, his measures, his principles, and his supporters. New Hampshire is revo-Intionized.

Governor, Legislature, both branches of Congress, out and-out anti-administration. This is worse than Pennsylvania or Ohio. Everything has now gone by the board except Virginia, and she is going. New Hampshire has done the business. Mr. Wise may persevere with the courage of Don Quixotte to the last, but his knight errantry draws to a close. Virginia made Mr. Pierce a great man in '52, but it was a great mistake. New Hampsbire says so. Virginia will second New Hampshire and Illinois. No help for it. We bow to the will of the people. Where is Paul

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS AND GAMBLERS. Now and then we are informed of the arrest of a sixpenny gambler, or a batch of them in the suburbs, or of a lottery policy dealer or two; and these proceedings are paraded to the world as proofs of the progress of municipal reform in this hopeful city of ours. We have only to suggest again to Mayor Wood and the authorities, that the best way to disperse these lottery policy shops and gambling saloons, is to begin at head-quarters. Why not commence operations in Broadway ? Our City Fathers are too modest; but suppose they try. Give us a dashing noveity or two in the way of reform. These little things are of no account.

THE DIFFERENCE .- Queen Victoria is compelled to change her Cabinet very often, in the hope of a better one; President Pierce is compelled to hold on to his Cabinet for fear of something worse. But the English Cabinets are discordant, our's is a unit. What a blessed thing is ministerial harmony! Ask Marcy. Ask Forney.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

HALIPAX, March 14—10 P. M. We have as yet no tidings of the Africa, and judging by the passage of the Pacific, and the possibility of a slight detention in Liverpool, owing to the non arrival out of the Africa up to the 27th uit, we scarcely look for her before Thursday or Friday.

Detention of the Steamship Canada. Boston, March 14, 1855. The steamship Canada broke her side lever last night,

and will be detained in consequence.

Mr. Lewis, the agent of the line, will notify the public when the repairs will be finished. It is thought she may be able to go to sea by Friday.

> The Election in New Hampshire. THE LATEST RETURNS.
>
> CONCORD, March 14-9 P. M.

One hundred and eighty nine towns show the following vote for Governor:-Metcalf, (Know Nothing)..... The thirty-nine towns remaining to be heard from last year gave baker 3,619, and all others 2,780. Metcalf's

majority, therefore, cannot be greatly increased, nor can it be much reduced.

Of the two hundred and fifty five representatives known to have been elected, sixty-four are democrats.

About fifty remain to be heard from. The opposition have carried the three Congressmen, four of the five Councillors, and ten of the twelve State Senators- perhaps eleven.

It is proper to state that this formidable army votes. In fact, there are but two parties in New Hamp hire—the administration and the opposition, or fusion. The fermer is most signally routed. The vote of Nashua is, for Metcalf, 1,022; Baker, 473;

Bell, 169; Fowler, 25. _____ The vote of Portsmouth is, for Metcalf, 790; Baker,

566; Bell, 81; Fowler, 1.

Cheshire county has gone strong Know Nothing. The democrats here give up the election. Metcalf has probably a majority of 2,000.

From Washington.

THE MR STUART WHO SPOKE AT TAMMANY—AFFAIRS IN MEXICO-GEN. QUITMAN'S DEPARTURE—THE CHIPPEWA CHIEFS GOING TO NEW YORK.

Washington, March 15, 1855.
Some misapprehension exists as to the Mr. Stuart who spoke at the recent Tammany Hall meeting in your city. It was Hon. David Stuart, member of Congress from Michigan, who made the speech on the occasion referred to, and not Hon Charles E. Stuart, United States Senater from Michigan, as has been erroneously supposed. Senator Stuart has not been engaged in the Quixotis enterprise of attempting to defend the administration, either inside or cutside of Tammany Hall, since the adournment of Congress. Late Mexican advices represent the people leaving the

capital, and state that numerous failures among the raders in that country were taking place. General Quitman has gone to New Orleans via Monteo-

pery, Alabama, where he intends stopping a few days. The Chippewa chiefs, with the exception of Hote-in the Day, left for New York in the early train this morn-

Interesting from Mexico.

New Orleans, March 11, 1855. The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the Sth. Santa Anna has gone south with his troops, leaving

South half No. 23, Vessy and Fulton streets.

North half and end No. 29, Warren street.

South half No. 29, Warren street.

South half No. 29, Warren street.

South half No. 29, Warren street.

South No. 34, Harrison street.

South No. 35, North Moore street.

South No. 36, North Moore street.

South South South Street.

South South South Street.

South South South South Street.

South South South South Street.

South South South South South Street.

South S but fifteen hundred behind him. The official paper says he has gone to the baths; but it is rumored that he has gone to meet Alvarez, to execute a coup d'état. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Mexic) on the 28th ult.

Rosron, March 14, 1855. with the loss of masta. Capt. Wickerson was badly in-ored by a falling mast. Schooner Spr. ngileid, from New York for Portland, ashore at Chatham on the 5th, is The cargo was saved in a damaged state. The Storm of Friday at Nantucket, New Bedford, Barn table, and other places, was the most severe that has been experienced for years.

The Frightful Accident at Meredith. CONCORD. March 14, 1855.

Letters from Meredith, the scene of the awful disaster exterday, by the falling of the town hall floor, report hat James M. Pargin, George Clark, Nathaniel Nichols M. Tuck, and John O. M. Land have died of their and ics. Many others are not expected to survive. Over one hundred persons had benes broken. The catastrophe has east a gloom over the entire community.

The Ohto Biver.

PITTERURO, March 14, 1855.
Elver 11% feet, and rising. The weather is clear and

Know Nothing Nominations in Virginia. WINCHESTER, Va., March 14, 1856.

The Know Nothings have nominated Stanhope Flour ney, of Halifax, for Governor of Virginia; Hon. J. M. H Beale, of Mason, for Lieutenant-Governor, and John M. Patton, of Richmond, for Attorney-General. They have

Whig Congressional Nomination New HAVEN, March 14, 25.

The Whig Congressional Convention for this district this afternoon nominated John Woodruff second, of this city, for Congress. He had been previously nominated

From the South.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL—DESTRUCTION BY
THE PIRE IN THE WOODS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND

GEORGIA, ETC., ETC.
BALTIMORE, March 14, 1855.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, was

The Charleston Courier gives additional details of the

destruction from the fire in the woods in South Carolins

and Georgia. Many houses, mills and other property

had been destroyed. On several railroads, trains loads

with cotton had been burnt. Whole plantations, with

all the buildings on them, had been swept away. The

The Charleston military companies were called out to

settle the difficulties on the Northeastern Railroad, and

hirty rioters had been arrested and committed to jail.

Destructive Conflagrations.
FIRE IN BATH, N. Y.

teuben streets, and swept eastward along the north

side of Liberty street to the corner of Orchard street.

then turned northward, and at last accounts was ex

tending in that direction. The Second Baptist Church

was about taking fire when the express messenger left

Bath for Rechester. No water was to be had, and no-

thing could be done to arrest the flames. Among the

sufferers are Nelson Hamilton, of the Clinton House; H.

R. Hess, clothing merchant; Potter & Selye, do.; R. W.

Church, dry goods; H. W. Perrine, do.; L. W. Church hardware; Roby & Woods, dry goods; D. Rogers, do ; J. Ross, boots and shoes; A. Hess, druggist; L. C. Whitney,

FIRE AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, March 14, 1854.

A fire commenced last night on Seneca street, which completely destroyed the stores occupied by C. Spier, J.

W. Smith, Manthral & Kohn, and S. S. Lobb. Loss

State of the Weather.

It commenced raining here about eight o'clock this

evening. There is some thunder and lightning South

A snow storm commenced yesterday afternoon, and

still centinues, drifting much. The ice is yet good across

Weather mild here this morning, with rain. The St

Sale of the Corporation Wharves and Slips.

Yesterday being the day advertised for the sale of the

wharves and slips belonging to the Corporation, a large crowd attended in the Court of Common Pleas room,

composed principally of steamboat men, shipowners

and speculators. The leases of most of the docks, which were offered yesterday, were sold last year, but

as they had but one year to run, they were all brought

nto market again and re-sold, on the average at great-

reduced prices.

When the leases were offered last year there was a

bill pending in the Legislature to increase the rates of wharfage on vessels, which had the effect of producing

a speculative impulse on the part of buyers, and hence the enormous prices which some of the docks brought.

In many cases, we understand, the lessees were unable

former leases required the Corporation to have six feet

of water in the slips at low tide, and in some instances.

where the Corporation had failed to comply with the

stipulation, instead of receiving rent they had actually been brought into debt to the lessees. Now, the

Comptroder said the Corporation would not agree to furnish any depth of water, but that he should use his

endeavers to keep the slips dredged out for the sake of

The leases are to run five years from the first of May

next, and the purchaser to take the docks as they shall be found on that day, and keep them in repair during

the time of occupancy, and the Corporation to be l'able

The following are the prices per annum which the

leases brought yesterday, together with the amount for

EAST RIVER.

2,900

525

3,100

4,100 } 1,700

6,700

6,500

5,900

150

3.450

10,700

8,050

2,600

2.460

5,000

1.760

only for damage by the elements.

which they were sold last year:-

Ver street... No. 24 and half bulkbrad between Oli-

No. 34 and half bulkbrad between Oliver and Catherine streets.

No. 37 and half bulkbead, Sarket slip.

No. 40 and half bulkbead, Fike slip.

No. 41 and half bulkbead, Fike slip.

No. 43 and half bulkbead, Rutgers slip.

No. 44 and half bulkbead, Rutgers slip.

No. 44 and half bulkbead, Rutgers slip.

No. 45 and half bulkbead, Rutgers slip.

And in delierson street.

Hall of both pirm at foot Delancy street and nulkbrad between.

streets.

Bulkhead foot Third street.

Foot Fifty-third street

Foot Fore and bulkhead foot Sixty first street.

Foot One Hundred and Sixth street.

North half No. 12 and half bulkhend, Al-

bany street. West half and end No. 13, Cedar street. Fast kalf No. 13 and half bulkhead, Ce-

dar street.
South balf No. 14 and half buikhead. Cecar street.
South balf No. 14 and half buikhead. Cecar street.
South balf and end No. 20 and buikhead, Bey street.
North half No. 20 and half buikhead, Dey

mend attest.
Bukhead, Jane street.
Bukhead, Jane street.
New pier foot of Seventeenth street.
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first street.
Foot of Twenty second street
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Foot of Thorney as the street
Foot of Thirtieth street
New pier foot of Thirty-eventh street
Foot of Forty-seventh street.

Brooklyn City News.

Conviction for Stars - William M. Farrell, a foung married man, was arraigned before the Court of General

Sessions yesterday, on an indictment for rape commit

ted upon the person of a little girl named Mary Elizabeth

Fast side No. 22, Fulton street and Fulton market slip.

Sast side No. 24 and west side No. 25 and bulkbead, Peck slip.

Last side No. 29 with end of said pier, Roosevelt street.

Bulkhead No. 30, west side.

No. 21 and half bulkbead, James slip.

West side and half bulkbead, James slip.

East side No. 33 and half bulkbead, Oliver street.

opening the sale, the Comptroller stated that

Nicholas is loading merchandise for Toronto.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1855.

OGDENSBURG, March 14, 1856.

Oswago, March 14, 1855.

about \$100,000. A portion of the loss was covered by

dry goods; M. Terrell, of Congress Hall.

nsurance.

the St. Lawrence.

to pay the rent.

300.000 turpentine boxes were burnt.

have received New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston

by the Know Nothings.

Senor Arrangolz and the Republic of Mexico* In the Diario Official of the Mexican republic, of Feb. 14, 1855, (the official paper of the Mexican government

14, 1855, (the official paper of the Mexican government,) is the following communication:—

The Attorney General sent us yesterday the following letter about the suit that he has brought before the supreme Court of the ration against Don Francisco de Arrangoiz, in compliance with orders from H. S. H. General Fresident:—

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

ORNELMENT—I beg you to inform thaton, Feb. 13, 1855.

GENTLAMEN:—I beg you to inform that of the information of your paper, that in compliance of any paper order which H. S. H. has been pleased to send me supreme column of your paper, that in compliance the fairs, I have brought a sais in the Supreme Court of the nation scained. His Excellency the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, I have brought a sais in the Supreme Court of the nation scained. He was a supreme court of the match that the supreme government had in the United States, and put at his diaposal, and the legal in the United States, and put at his diaposal, and the legal in the United States, and put at his diaposal, and the legal in the temperated by the supreme government had in the United States, and put at his diaposal, and the legal in the upon sais (65,500 5) from the 23d of Noticober least that being the date of the account in which he charges sais man and which he could not charge, being a public officer having a saisry. I have brought the said sait for the recovery also of camages resulting from his having held back said sum. I have reserved all other demands that the nation has against him to be brought in due the NiNANO DEL CASTILLO.

This very extraordinary processing has compelled me to make the following formal protest, which has been duly transmitted to General Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, by my counsel, Messres J. & W. H. Authon:—

Unitary of the State of New York, by letters patent under the great seal of the call State, duly commissioned and dwelling in the city of New York, in said State of New York, by a the said

dwelling in the city of New York, in said State of New Year, end greetly.

Rhow ye, the one with Stinday of March, in the year of our city, personally appears the before me, Francisco de Arrangois, of the said city, who being by me duly sworn on the floly Evangelists of Aimighty God, voluntarily, Seely, and olemaly did declare and depose as follows:—That in the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, he was employed by the Republic of Maxico to take out of the hands after public considered in peril. That deponent being se employed, undertook the outy and received the said sum of money belonging to said republic, and which said republic considered in peril. That deponent being se employed, undertook the outy and received the said sum of money from the and Almonte, and occured the same for the said republic considered in peril. That deponent being se employed, undertook the outy and received the said sum of money from the and Almonte, and occured the same for the said republic. That having performed this duty and informed the groper officers of raid republic that he had done so, he was constituted banker of said republic to disburse the same, in obedience to various orders and drafts of said republic or said republic with the same of said republic disputed his proper cent, which he was content, with the assent of said republic disputed his right to make any charge, and finally, through the said that the said that the said to a larger compensation. That said republic disputed his right to make any charge, and finally, through the said republic of the said republic disputed his right to make any charge, and finally, through the said said while the said said with the said courts decided, in effect, that he was not entitled to any allowance for such his services. That apon this deponent a said republic, and commissions at such rate as a jury should dead right and proper. That deponent the results of the said republic, and commissions and said re ALBANY, March 14, 1865.

A fire broke out in the village of Bath yesterday. It originated in the Clinton House, corner of Liberty and

Spring Style of tlats Just Introduced.—Those of our readers in want of a fashionable hat can obtain one at IALL's, 314 Broadway, who is the acknowledged leader of fashion in New York by public approbation. Corner of Lispenzd and Broadway.

Genin's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hate and Caps are new r ady at 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Church.

White is now Ready to Furnish his Customers and the public with his spring style of hate. For fineness of texture and gentility of shape, they stand unequalled. A splendid hat tor 23.

WHITE, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

T. Glibert & Co.'s Celebrated .Eo-Parion.—It Gilbert & Co.'s Celebrated Elo-fan piance, Horace Waters' modern improved pianos, and those of a large number of other makes, comprising the largest and roost desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for each or sa-cifactory paper. Persons in the city receiving orders for cause or musical instruments of any kind, will find it to their advantage to cell.

HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Melodeons -S D. & H. W. Smith's Melodons, tuned the equal tumperament, can be found only at the music and pinns store of HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

The Improved Violin.—The most easily earned as well as most popular musical instrument in use. Manufactured at \$23 Broadway, over Waters' music store. W. ROBERTSON, inventor and teacher of the improved

Plane-forte, of any style, from first class meaning-ture, will exchange for dry goods, with a good house. Address Music, Herald office.

Bill Peole's Por alt.—The "Cupper," Just out, cortains a splendid pertrait of Bill Pode, together with a full and complete history of his murder, and all his murder, a. A thrilling history. Only three cents.

Stereoscopie Daguerreotypes, medium size,

31, in case. (rdinar; pertraits, 2) cents and 50 cents. Taken by Holmes' patent double acting stereoscopic cameras. Paper pictures or photographs, will soon be introduced, representing him's colors, at 289 Broadway. William Poole's Portrait, executed in artistic

style, can be found in the Pelice Gazetta, now ready. It is taken from a large dagnerrectype, for which he sat a few days prior to receiving his death wound.

Photographs, Life Size, and Miniatures, executed by Mr. Hill.'S American process of coloring, sur-passing the imported poetry of art and high price coloring will soon be introduced at 259 Broadway. Stereoscopes, 21.

important to House seepers.—Our Spring seortnent of carpetings, olicious curtains, and curtain materials, is now ready for inspection, and will be offered at greatly reduced prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Srand street, corner of Chrystis. *8,000

Dealers in Clothing Visiting New York this

peacon, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of apring rud shutter clother, as we feel assured they will find it, from it to extent, variety, style, and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the disposition of our clock we have availed ourselvement of seathly reduce their clock, we have availed ourselvement of a low market for goods and inhor, to manufactures much larger stock ten we have ever done-which, consequently, we will be enabled to effor at remarkably low prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO., 128, 239 and 200 Broadway, corner Warren street, Rare Opportunity for Milliners .- The largest

Rare Opportunity for Milliners.—The largest and finest accrement of sprine and summer millinery now in New York, will be opened this day, by R. T. Wilde. Not. 20 and 22 John street. The attention of milliners is expectably directed to the new French bounds, bound by the leading middless of Paris on the last of March, which will be reading residiates of Paris on the last of March, which will be reading the on that coasion, play, to the new styles of straws, the superbribbon, artificial flowers, so, received by the calibilities apread agreed of the content of the calibilities and a read arrays of Louisies, see, from the factories of the onesther, when it is business. The stock of miled milliners and millinery million three to four hundred hands in the department of his business. The stock of fines and in the operations of his business. The stock of fines of the million of million by miretrials is undertaked to the trade of section, in the case, when the stock of the case of the content of the case of the content of the case of the case

Lineus from Auction, ... We are now offering inon shirtings and sheetings, damasks, naprins, towel-ewellings, times perfect leanulerchiefs, &c., at greatly belo-be manuletarizes prices. E. H. LEABBEATER & CO. 47 Broadway, ocraer of Leonari street.

Fresh Importation of Carpets at a Low Mark

fer 1955, by H. RAM A. D.E. SON, 50 Bowery. The targest assertment of modellion, volvet, tagestry. Brussels, three ply, and ingrain espect, at a reduction of 30 per cent. Re-member, 16 Howery. Athert II. Necelay Will Hold His Regular

ornic weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day, at 12), o drock, at the Mccohanta Exchange. For further par-ievalar, we his adversivement, it another column. Cata-logues can be obtained at the effect, No. 4 Broad street.

5,600 of those \$10 Wigs Always on Hand it the magnizatory of MEDBULET & HEARD, 27 Maiden are. Gentlemen requiring a pool wing or topose can get a fifter article at the above establishment for \$10 than is horged at the extrawagant Broadway stores \$25. Call and

ted upon the person of a little girl named Mary Elizabeth Rolan. The offence, as charged, was committed between the 26th and 29th of Jaouary last, at the residence of the accused, in little street. The girl was employed in the family as surgest on the fact that for the pirk one times after which led to impuly, and resulted in the arrest of the defection. The evidence was constituine, and the lary after a hort absence, from a the prisoner guilty. He was remanded for sentence. Only Prize Medal Awarded to Marab & Co. No. 1% Maiden lane, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Na-round, but they nee patent radical core trans. Efformers to its reserved, Professor Valenting Most Willard Parker and John M. Carancham. An extensive list of same of percent is and offer numbers. be seen at their office. Open from FA. M. till 9 P. M.